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SECTION OF HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

THE MODERN DESCENDANTS OF DR PETER CHAMBERLEN.

By H. DRINKWATER, M.D., C.M., F.R.S.E., ETC.

IN 1882, J. H. Aveling published *The Chamberlens and the Midwifery Forceps*. In the preface to this very interesting work he says: "The Chamberlens have for many years been to the medical profession a source of interest and mystery." Aveling's work both cleared up the mystery and increased the interest in this remarkable family. The *Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal* for July 1913 contains a paper on the "History of the Forceps" (by K. R. Drinkwater, M.B.) which gives a *résumé* of Aveling's work, together with illustrations of Dr Peter Chamberlen's village and house (Woodham Mortimer). Aveling's task was to discover the inventor of the forceps, and this he accomplished in a most satisfactory manner.

The pedigree of the Chamberlen family which he publishes stops short at Hugh Chamberlen, who died nearly two hundred years ago (1728), and it looks as though the family had become extinct, or at any rate unrecognisable, after the death of Dr Hugh Chamberlen. Such, indeed, appears to be the case, so far as concerns the descendants in the male line, for one hears no more of any Chamberlens.

The descendants through the female line, however, are still traceable, and at the present day are numerous and occupying important positions, their ability being inherited, apparently,

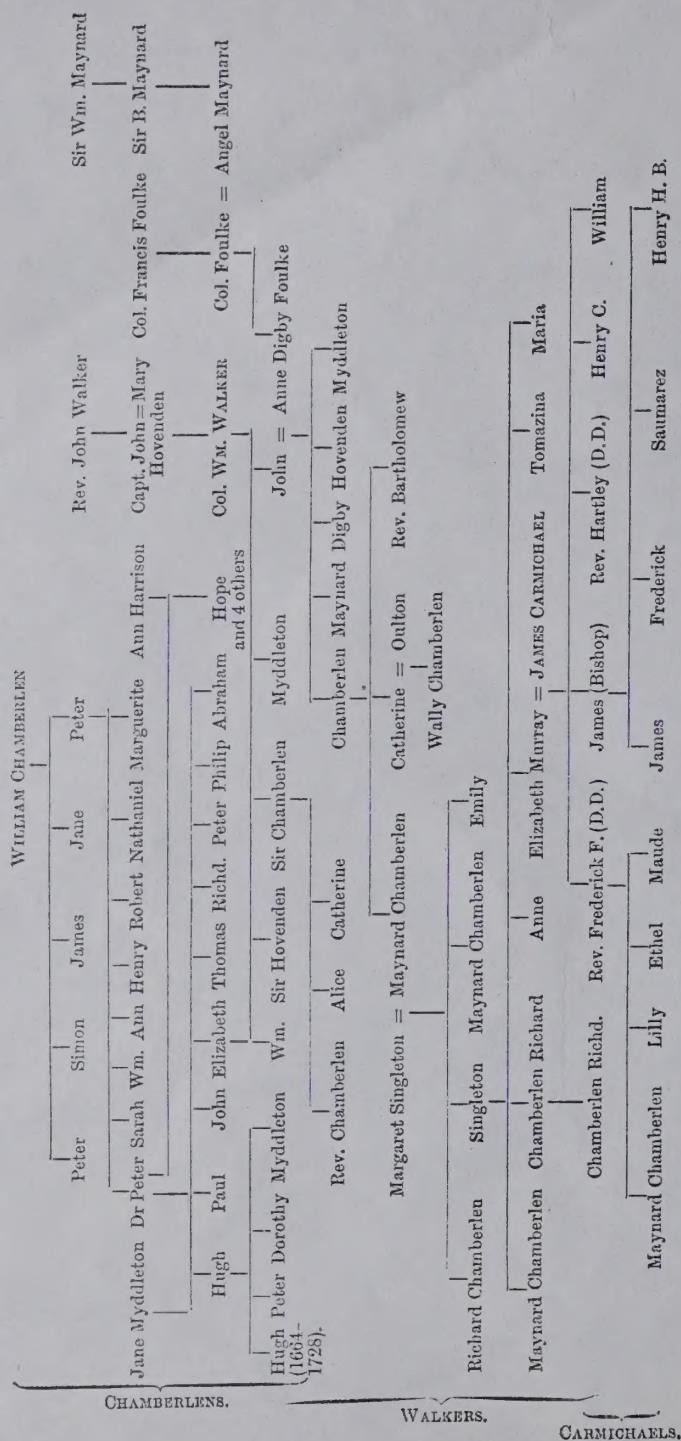
from the old Chamberlen stock, through Dr Peter Chamberlen's daughter Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Chamberlen married Lieut.-Col. William Walker, an officer in the army in Ireland. Amongst their numerous descendants we find "Chamberlen" recurring as a Christian name for at least five generations in the Walker family. Then a female member of the Walker family married James Carmichael, so that recent and present descendants of Dr Peter Chamberlen are members of the Carmichael family, many of whom are endowed with mental qualities quite equal to those of the most celebrated of the Chamberlens.

Patient research carried on for several years has enabled a distinguished living member of the family (Dr F. F. Carmichael) to discover the connections between the three families mentioned—the Chamberlens, the Walkers, and the Carmichaels; and from data with which he has supplied me I have been able to construct the accompanying family chart. The portion from William Chamberlen to Hugh, four generations after, is taken from Aveling's book, the rest is now published for the first time, and is done so with the consent of the gentleman referred to, who, of course, is the real author.

This chart is of great interest from two points of view. *First*, it shows the pedigree from William Chamberlen (the Huguenot, who migrated to this country from France, and who died about the year 1596) to the present day. It must, therefore, appeal to all who are interested in medical history.

Secondly.—It is a remarkable illustration of the inheritance of mental ability. To demonstrate this point I shall give, very briefly, some particulars of several members of the Walker and Carmichael families, which appear to have been collected without any view to publication, but which are too valuable to be ignored. It will be seen that, almost without exception, the male members of the family were doctors and lawyers, or occupied prominent positions in the Church, the Army, or the Navy.



The Chamberlen and Walker family first became connected through the marriage of Elizabeth (the only daughter of Dr Peter Chamberlen) with Colonel William Walker, the son of Captain Walker, and grandson of the Rev. John Walker. Colonel Walker resided at Tankardstown, Queen's County, and was Governor of Loughrea. In his will he mentions his honoured father, John Walker; his brothers-in-law, Dr Paul, Hugh, and John Chamberlen; and his mother-in-law, Anne Chamberlen.

His father, Captain John Walker, was a distinguished officer in the Irish wars, and married Mary Hovenden of Tankardstown. His grandfather, the Rev. John Walker of Dysert Enos, Queen's County, was the founder of a lectureship in Maryborough for the inculcation of the Protestant religion.

Elizabeth Chamberlen and Colonel Walker had the following children:—

1. William, who for some unmentioned cause was disinherited, "with chance of reinstatement on repentance." Dr Carmichael thinks that he contemplated an objectionable marriage. He died young, and intestate. His father had bequeathed to him his basket-hilted sword and big pistols.

2. Sir Hovenden, Admiral in the British Navy, born about 1666. The first mention of his connection with the navy is as captain of the *Vulture* frigate in 1691. In 1695, when in command of the *Foresight* of fifty guns, he fought and beat two larger French ships.

In 1702 he was Commodore of West Indies Squadron, and he saw a good deal of service, subsequently attaining the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1710, and being knighted soon afterwards.

He was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Colonel Pudsey; the second was Margaret, daughter of John Jefferson, Justice of Common Pleas, and by her he had a daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried about the year 1777. Admiral Hovenden Walker died in Dublin in 1728.

3. Sir Chamberlen. He studied medicine, obtained the



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degree of M.D., and practised in Dublin. It is not known where he graduated, but it was probably at some Continental University.

He was twice married. First, in 1707, to Lady Maria Rich, widow of Sir Charles Rich, Bart., and afterwards to Dame Catherine, whose surname is not known. He was knighted.

He died in 1730, and was buried in Dublin.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1732 says: "Sir Chamberlen Walker was the chief practitioner of man-midwifery in Ireland, successor to Dr Paul Chamberlen."

This reference to Dr Paul Chamberlen seems to indicate that he practised in Ireland; but Aveling, I think, does not mention it.

By his first wife he had one son, Chamberlen, and two daughters, Alice and Catherine. He bequeathed to his son "all his lands, tenements, etc., in Queen's County and the counties of Tipperary and Limerick and elsewhere," out of which the sum of £100 was to be paid annually to his widow, Catherine. She was left the Dublin house, with its furniture and silver.

His son, Chamberlen, took holy orders, became Rector of Rosconnell, and married Catherine Bingham, "the beautiful Kitty Bingham," daughter of Rt. Hon. Henry Bingham, M.P. Their son Chamberlen succeeded to the living of Rosconnell.

4. Myddleton, who settled in Dublin, and married Dorothea, daughter of John Muschamp of Co. Down.

5. John Walker of Gurteen, Kilkenny County, a large landowner. He married Anne Digby Foulke, who was the daughter of Colonel Digby Foulke and Angel Maynard, daughter of Sir Royle Maynard of Curriglas, Co. Cork. Sir Royle Maynard belonged to the Maynards of Middlesex. "Maynard" frequently occurs as a Christian name in later generations of the Walker family.

The Earls of Bantry were descended from Mary, a younger daughter of Col. Foulke—Richard, the first Earl, being her great-grandson.

John Walker died in 1747.

John Walker and Anne Digby Foulke had the following children:—

1. Chamberlen, who was born in Dublin, studied medicine and obtained the degree of M.D., and practised in Dublin. He was noted as a great accoucheur, and became the most popular ladies' doctor in Ireland. In 1735 he married Elizabeth Newton, daughter of B. Newton of Busherstown. He died in 1792, and was buried in Dublin.

2. Maynard, who settled in Dublin, and married Henrietta Phillips, a widow, in 1755.

3. Digby.

4. Hovenden, who took holy orders, and settled in County Wicklow. He died in 1776 or 1777.

5. Myddleton, who died young.

There were also four daughters—Elizabeth, Catherine, Jane, and Anne.

The children of Chamberlen Walker, M.D., were:—

1. Maynard Chamberlen, a barrister and Commissioner in Bankruptcy. In 1777 he married Margaret Singleton. The name "Singleton" frequently occurs amongst their descendants. He died in Dublin, where he was buried.

2. Catherine, who married Wally Oulton, barrister-at-law.

3. Bartholomew, who took holy orders, and was appointed Rector of Donard, Co. Wicklow. In 1769 he married Frances Budds, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth Dorothea. He was buried at Donard.

Maynard Chamberlen Walker and Margaret Singleton had four children:—

1. Richard Chamberlen, who became a distinguished Dublin lawyer. He died in 1827.

2. Singleton, who became a solicitor, and practised at Carlow. In 1811 he married Anne Thorpe. He was buried at Carlow.

3. Maynard Chamberlen, a Professor of Education. He died in 1860, and was buried in Dublin.

4. Emily, who died in 1874.

The children of Singleton Walker and Anne Thorpe were:—

1. Maynard Chamberlen. He married Miss Tucker of Bath. He died in 1850, and was buried at Bath. He had no children.

2. Chamberlen Richard, a solicitor of Dublin. In 1861 he married Maria Hasler. He died in 1876, and was buried at Dublin.

3. Anne, who died in 1876.

4. Elizabeth Murray. In 1830 she married James Carmichael, Clerk of the Crown for the county of Tipperary.

5. Tomazina, who married William Gordon Bolton, barrister-at-law, in 1840. She died in 1848.

6. Maria, who married Andrew English of Melbourne.

Chamberlen Richard Walker and Maria Hasler's son is named after his father.

Elizabeth Murray Walker and James Carmichael had the following children:—

1. The Rev. Frederick Falkiner Carmichael, LL.D. He took holy orders in 1863, and is the present Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. In 1853 he married Bessie Turton Cotton.

2. The Right Rev. James Carmichael, Lord Bishop of Montreal. He married his cousin, Emma Dubordieu. He died in 1908, and was buried in Montreal.

3. The Rev. Hartley Carmichael, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Richmond, Virginia, U.S. He married Bessie Graham in 1879, and died in 1897. Buried at Richmond.

4. Henry Carmichael, Lieut. 3rd Madras Fusiliers. He died in 1812, at Melbourne, where he had resided for many years, unmarried.

The Rev. Dr F. F. Carmichael had one son, Maynard Chamberlen Campbell Carmichael. He was born in 1868, and died in 1913. He had a distinguished career as a student at Dublin, where he graduated with highest honours in Arts. Afterwards he studied medicine, and graduated

M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. He was a respondent in Trinity College, Dublin.

There were also three daughters: Lilly, who married Everard Digby, C.E.; Ethel, who married the Rev. H. Haywood; and Maud, who married James Dixon.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal had the following children:—

1. The Rev. Canon James Carmichael, Rector of Knowlton, in the diocese of Quebec.

2. Frederick Horner Dubordieu Carmichael, Toronto.

3. Samarez Dubordieu Carmichael, B.L., Government Commissioner, Vancouvers Land.

4. Henry W. B. Carmichael, M.D., Montreal.

The Rev. Hartley Carmichael, D.D., had one son, Henry Graham, and two daughters—Mary Hartley, who married H. Haddock, and Ellen.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF JAMES CURRIE, M.D., F.R.S.

BY CAPTAIN J. R. LOGAN, M.B., R.A.M.C.,
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JAMES CURRIE was born in the year 1756, at the manse of Kirkpatrick Fleming, in Annandale, three miles from the Gretna Green of romantic memory. His father and grandfather had been ministers of the Scottish Church, and of this neighbourhood, but a family tradition traced their origin to northern Caledonia, and an early progenitor was said to have borne the honoured name of Macpherson. The "son of the manse," as we well know, has very frequently risen to distinction, and it would not be difficult to cite the names of clergymen's sons, both in England and Scotland, who have made their mark in art, science, and letters, in the field and in the forum. Such were David Wilkie and Sir Joshua Reynolds, artists; Thomson and Goldsmith, poets; Playfair and Wollaston, scientists;